dhra Pradesh during the last three years i.e. 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 for which the information is available is Rs. 971 crores, Rs. 1235.23 crores and Rs. 1467.51 crores respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Import of truck and bus tyres

*11. SHRI N. E. BALARAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allow the import of truck and bus tyres under OGL; and

(b) if so, what factors prompted the Govt. to take such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) Government have decided to allow import of certain categories of truck and bus tyres under OGL in order to check the rising trend in tyre prices.

DPCO benefits

*12. SHRI M. KADHARSHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2654 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st March, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main beneficiaries of Drugs Price Control Order, 1987 are formulators of drugs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 95 per cent of the imported bulk drugs are exempted from price control and almost 75 per cent of indigenously produced bulk drugs are under price control; and

(c) what are the details of benefits given to the consumers under the Drugs Price Control Order, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir. Incentives have been given to the producers of Scheduled bulk drugs in the form of three options for fixation of prices of bulk drugs under DPCO, 1987 as against the return of 12% or 14% on net worth allowed under DPCO, 1979. The options are

(i) 14% post tax return on net worth or

(ii) 22% return on capital employed or

(iii) Long term marginal costing with 12% internal rate of return in the case of new plants.

(b) Categorization has been made on the basis of essentiality as recommended by the Health Ministry and the Kelkar Committee.

(c) The DPCO, 1987 has been formulated with a view to ensuring abundant availability at reasonable prices of essential life saving and prophylactic medicines of good quality to consumers.

Power from waste material

*13. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH:
SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Energy Development Agency is engaged in R&D project to produce LPG from cellulosic waste at only Rs. two per cylinder;

(b) what are the details of the project and whether the new technology can generate power from all waste material; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to encourage such projects to tap renewable sources of energy?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Delhi Energy Development Agency has taken up an experimental project which relates to scientific, technical and engineering verification of a process, claimed to have been developed by an individual for generation of combustible fuel from cellulosic wastes.

(b) The project consists of raw material, preparation and handling equipment, an experimental reactor, a cleaning and cooling train and flaring up arrangement, besides fire safety arrangements in the initial phase of the project. The equipment for conversion of combustible fuel to electricity (dual fuel generator set) will be added if and when process parameters are verified & experimentations completed. The process is claimed to have been developed only for cellulosic wastes *viz.* cotten waste/willow dust.

(c) The Government (Delhi Administration) are meeting full cost of this experimental project, and other necessary infrastructural facilities. The experiment will help to determine whether the process claimed is feasible or exploitable.

Popularising the improved Chulha programme

*14. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of non-conventional Energy sources (NCES) has recently decided to popularise the improved Chulha programme at national level;

(b) if so, what are the details of the improved Chulha programme; and

(c) to what extent the rural people will be benefited and will be enabled to conserve and optimise the use of fuel wood?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Improved Chulha Programme was launched by the Deptt. of Non-conventional Energy Sources as a demonstration project in December, 1983. Subsequently it was converted by the Department into a National Programme with effect from 1.4.1985 in view of the success and very encouraging response from various parts of the country.

(b) This programme is being implemented on a multi-model approach through State Government, State Government agencies, Voluntary Organisations, etc. Fixed and portable type of chulhas which have a minimum thermal efficiency of 20% and 25% respectively are developed and propagated. On an average the unit cost of fixed chulha is of the order of Rs. 40 to Rs. 50/- and of portable chulhas is between Rs. 78/- and Rs. 120/- depending on the type and requirement. The beneficiary has to contribute Rs. 10/- and the rest of the cost is met by the Government. For portable models subsidy to the extent of 75% is provided to the ST/SC and hilly areas beneficiaries and to others the extent of subsidy is 50%. Besides, the Government is providing support for the various activities of the programme such as training, technical and R&D activities, creation of mass awareness and staff support to the implementing agencies, maintenance and repair services etc.

(c) The benefits of the programme among other are as under:—

(1) Conservation and optimisation in the use of fuelwood and help in preventing deforestation as the efficiency of the improved